

Bulletin

The University of Toronto Bulletin, Monday, December 12, 1977
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Chancellor Moore installed

In a ceremony resplendent with pageantry, Dr. Arthur B.B. Moore was installed as the twenty-sixth Chancellor of the University on November 30.

For 20 years the president of Victoria University, Dr. Moore was elected to the chancellorship by the College of Electors, whose 50 members represent constituent associations of the U of T.

Alumni Association. He succeeds Dr. Eva Macdonald.

"I am aware of the greatness of the University that I now serve," Dr. Moore said during the course of his installation address. "No one pretends that it is perfect or that it hasn't any weaknesses, but it does have essential greatness."



Curricula changes recommended at Scarborough and Erindale

Both Scarborough and Erindale Colleges have recently reviewed their programs and made recommendations for changes — Scarborough in the direction of increased freedom, Erindale in the direction of compulsory courses.

"Students should not be required to enrol in predetermined programs," says one of the recommendations of a report prepared by the task force established last spring to review Scarborough College's "New Program". "We debated the virtues of compulsory programs over freedom of choice — sometimes called the 'cafeteria approach to education' — and made that decision in spite of the problems involved in freedom," says Professor Eleanor Irwin, chairman of the task force.

Scarborough's "New Program" is virtually the same as that followed by students in the Faculty of Arts and Science on the St. George campus, Prof. Irwin explained.

Commenting on the report's remaining recommendations, she continued, "We considered the proposal that students should take at least one course from each division in the college and felt that the results could be unhappy for students and professors. Therefore we recommended that students should not be required to take courses in all three divisions.

"We agreed as well that disciplines should provide minor and related studies programs that could be taken by students proceeding to a 15 course degree, but that would also be open to students taking a 20 course degree," Prof. Irwin explained, underlining the task force's concern that more program options be open to students, particularly to those who are in 15 course degrees and cannot enrol in major programs.

Concerned that students could graduate from the college without taking a single course demanding a prerequisite, task force members proposed that the letters A, B, C and D, be prefixed to course numbers to distinguish upper from lower level courses. Specifically, they recommended that "A and B be used to indicate lower level courses, C and D

upper level courses, and that students be required to complete three upper level — C or D — courses for a 15 course degree, and five upper level courses for a 20 course degree; and that a maximum of six lower level — A or B — courses be counted towards a degree."

The task force drew up two papers: *Guidelines for Programs of Study*, which proposes new guidelines for minor programs, combined with the guidelines already accepted for major and related studies programs; and *Reclassification of Courses at Scarborough College* which sets out the task force's proposals for changes in lettering prefixed to course numbers. A more detailed report was submitted to Scarborough's Academic Affairs Committee, and will be discussed in a special meeting of that body Dec. 13.

In sharp contrast to Scarborough's proposals are recommendations currently under discussion by the General Committee of the Council of the Faculty of Arts and Science concerning a new curriculum for Erindale College. If passed, the recommendations would require an Erindale student "to complete at least one course from each of the humanities, the natural sciences and the social sciences; to complete at least two successive courses in a language other than English or to complete two courses in mathematics and/or an analogous field such as statistics or logic; if enrolled in a 15 course degree program, to complete the requirements for a minor concentration in a discipline or an approved area of study; if enrolled in a 20 course program, to complete the requirements for specialization in a discipline or an approved area of study, or to complete the requirements for two minor concentrations."

If passed by the Arts and Science Council at its meeting on Dec. 12, the recommendations would have to go through the Academic Affairs Committee to the Governing Council, as Erindale's courses come under the jurisdiction of the Faculty of Arts and Science.

Academic Affairs accepts redrafted Code of Behaviour

A redrafting of the University's Code of Behaviour was accepted by the Academic Affairs Committee at its meeting held Thursday, Dec. 8. Prepared by Robin Ross, administrative vice-principal at Erindale College, in consultation with University divisions, officers of the Academic Tribunal, and the University solicitors, the code would have a new title — *Code of Behaviour Respecting Academic Matters* — and would differ from the old code in several major ways.

If the new code is accepted by Governing Council, it would become an offence for students "to use or possess unauthorized aids" at a formal examina-

tion or during tests. The concept of possession of aids was introduced to take into account students who were found with unauthorized aids, but argued that they did not use them, Ross explained.

At the request of Robert Blackburn, the University's Chief Librarian, it would also become an offence "to remove books or other library material from a University library without proper authorization, to willfully mutilate library material or to willfully misplace it, or in any other way to deprive members of the University of the opportunity to have access to library resources."

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Job Openings

Below is a partial list of job openings at the University. Interested applicants should read the Promotional Opportunity postings on their staff bulletin boards, or telephone the personnel office for further information. The number in brackets following the name of the department in the list indicates the personnel officer responsible. Please call: (1) Sylvia Holland, 978-6470; (2) Penny Tai-Pow, 978-5468; (3) Manfred Wewers, 978-4834; (4) Ann Sarsfield, 978-2112; (5) Beverley Chennell, 978-7308.

Clerk III (\$8,180 — 9,620 — 11,070)
Personnel (4), Media Centre (4)

Secretary I (\$8,180 — 9,620 — 11,070)
Health Administration (4), Family and Community Medicine, p/t (4),
Anatomy, p/t (2), Nutrition and Food Science (4)

Secretary II (\$9,000 — 10,590 — 12,180)
Medicine, p/t (4), Private Funding (1)

Secretary III (\$9,900 — 11,650 — 13,400)
Dean's Office, Arts & Science (1)

Secretary IV (\$11,010 — 12,960 — 14,900)
School of Architecture (5)

Laboratory Technician I (\$9,000 — 10,590 — 12,180)
Banting and Best Institute (2)

Laboratory Technician II (\$11,010 — 12,960 — 14,900)
Pharmacology (2), Anatomy (2), Chemistry (1)

Laboratory Technician III (\$12,860 — 14,310 — 16,450)
Pharmacology (2)

Programmer I (\$10,460 — 12,310 — 14,160)
Pharmacology (2), Preventive Medicine (4)

Programmer II (\$12,860 — 15,130 — 17,400)
Business Information Systems (5), Student Record Services (1)

Programmer III (\$16,175)
Library Automation Systems (3)

Administrative Assistant I (\$9,900 — 11,650 — 13,400)
Private Funding (1)

PhD Orals

Since it is sometimes necessary to change the date or time of an oral examination, please confirm the information given in these listings with the Ph.D oral office, telephone 978-5258.

Monday, December 12
James Otto Petersen, Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, "The Origins of Canadian Gold Mining: The Part Played by Labour in the Transition from Tool Production to Machine Production." Thesis supervisor: Prof. B. Sinclair. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Tuesday, December 13
Tarek M.M. Abdel-Rahman, Department of Aerospace Science & Engineering, "The Effects of Structural Flexibility on the Nonlinear Attitude Control of Spacecraft." Thesis supervisor: Prof. P.C. Hughes. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Augustine Brannigan, Department of Sociology, "A Study of the Social Organization of Discoveries in Science." Thesis supervisor: Prof. J. Turk. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Wednesday, December 14
Zofia J.A. Radziuk, Department of Educational Theory, "The Effect of Positive Expectancy Set Implemented by Instructions at Onset of Therapy and by Feedback During Therapy, on Therapeutic Improvement." Thesis supervisor: Prof. J. Weiser. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

John David Goddard, Department of Chemistry, "Configuration Interaction Calculations on the Lowlying Electronic States of Some Molecular Complexes." Thesis supervisor: Prof. I.G. Csizmadia. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Thursday, December 15
Leslie M. Goldschlager, Department of Computer Science, "Synchronous

Parallel Computation." Thesis supervisor: Prof. S.A. Cook. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Charles John Lumsden, Department of Physics, "On the Dynamics of Biological Ensembles: Canonical Theory and Computer Simulation." Thesis supervisor: Prof. L.E.H. Trainor. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Friday, December 16
Isaac Engel, Department of Psychology, "Conditioned Aversion to Fluid Intake and Its Relation to the Non-Arbitrary Nature of Learning in Domestic Chicks." Thesis supervisor: Prof. G.E. Macdonald. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Marni Frazer de Pencier, Department of Educational Theory, "Ideas of the University in English-Speaking Canada to 1920." Thesis supervisor: Prof. R.S. Harris. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Diana Helen Pliura, Department of Chemistry, "The Esterolytic Activity of Immobilized α -Chymotrypsin in Hydro-organic Media." Thesis supervisor: Prof. J.B. Jones. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Tuesday, December 20
William Allen Sims, Department of Political Economy, "The Economics of Sewer Effluent Charges." Thesis supervisor: Prof. D. Dewees. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Research News

IDRC offers awards for research associates

For a deadline of *February 15*, the International Development Research Centre will receive applications for ten 1978-79 awards for research into the problems of the developing regions of the world, in particular for research on agriculture, food and nutrition sciences, information sciences, population and health sciences, and social sciences and human resources. The centre suggests special areas of research within the broader subject areas.

The awards are designed to provide a mid-career "sabbatical" opportunity for Canadian professionals to undertake training, research or investigation in the international development field. They provide stipends up to \$20,000, travel for investigator and dependents to the research area, field travel and modest research costs allowance. To be eligible, applicants must be over 35 years of age, must have had ten years of professional experience, and must either be Canadian citizens or have been landed immigrants for more than three years.

Application kits are available at ORA, call 978-2874.

NATO research grants for international collaboration

The first of three 1978 deadlines for applications for NATO research

grants is *January 15*; others are *April 30* and *September 15*. The NATO research grants program is oriented toward stimulating collaboration between scientists of countries which are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Awards are not necessarily for full research project costs, but rather give priority for costs which are directly connected with the specific collaboration, including travel for visits, scientific meetings essential for the exchange of information, supervision of particular projects, for research assistants, etc.

While all fields of science are eligible for support, the NATO program emphasizes fundamental sciences and normally does not support costly fields of research, e.g., nuclear energy, space, clinical medicine, where governments and other international organizations are active.

ORA has sample application forms and guidelines, call 978-2163.

OMH fellowships deadline reminder

Last week's listing of early 1978 deadlines omitted that the Ontario Ministry of Health's closing date for new and continuing fellowship applications is *February 1*, for 1978-79 funding. Apologies from ORA and for details call 978-2163.

Fuel oil waste

by furnaces is as much as 25 percent says economist Donald Dewees

Homeowners are missing out on a 15 to 25 percent saving on their heating fuel bills, says Donald Dewees, a professor of political economy.

According to Dewees, oil and gas furnaces in North American homes, including those of the latest designs, waste a substantial portion of the fuel they burn. "Improving the efficiency of furnaces is not only technically feasible, but also economically attractive," he says.

Furnaces' lack of efficiency can only be explained by what economists call market failure, says Dewees. "The average consumer has no way of telling an efficient furnace from an inefficient one, and as a result there is no incentive for manufacturers to market improved products."

Dewees claims that there are methods of improving furnace efficiency by as much as 25 percent, and that they are so cheap they would pay for themselves in a few years. Yet, there has been no attempt on the part of the industry to market any fuel-saving devices, nor has there been any great demand for them from the homeowner.

Part of the problem, Dewees has found, is that there are no adequate performance tests for home heating furnaces. Currently accepted efficiency tests don't tell

the full story, but overestimate actual in-use efficiency by as much as 30 percent.

In a report just published by the Institute for Policy Analysis, Dewees pleads for the adoption of a realistic standard efficiency test, the results of which should be displayed on each furnace by the manufacturer, just as the automotive industry is now required to reveal gas mileage data. "That way, buyers can compare one furnace with another, and improved efficiency would become a competitive factor," he says.

Dewees also calls for more informative heating fuel bills. They should not give the number of gallons and the price, but also BTU's and degree days, which would give the homeowner a measure of his fuel consumption adjusted for weather variations. "A simple calculation of average BTU's per degree day will quickly tell the householder whether his energy conservation measures actually work, be it an adjustment to the furnace or extra insulation in the attic," Dewees says. "Today the average homeowner just doesn't have that kind of information."

Library hours over the holidays

Hours of public service at the University libraries over the Christmas holidays, from Friday, Dec. 23 are listed below. Regular hours will resume on Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Robarts, Science & Medicine and Sigmund Samuel Libraries will be open on Friday, Dec. 23, from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. These libraries will be closed from Saturday, Dec. 24 to Wednesday, Dec. 28 and from Friday, Dec. 30 to Monday, Jan. 2. All three will be open on Thursday, Dec. 29, from 9 a.m. to

5 p.m. and, in addition, the Robarts will have partial service available from 5 to 9 p.m.

Engineering Library will be open on Friday, Dec. 23, from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and will be closed from Saturday, Dec. 24 to Monday, Jan. 2.

East Asian, Hygiene, Map, Pharmacy, and Thomas Fisher Rare Book Libraries will be open on Friday, Dec. 23, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and will be closed from Saturday, Dec. 24 to Monday, Jan. 2.

Ombudsman's second year

Eric McKee's report on his second year as University Ombudsman continues from last week's *Bulletin* and concludes in this issue

Non-academic staff cases (continued)

The office was involved, in one form or another, in the cases of seven non-academic staff members whose employment at the University was terminated. In two cases the individuals involved sought confidential advice regarding the options available to them in terms of both possible reinstatement and the negotiation of equitable severance arrangements. A third case involved many hours spent with an individual who had been terminated for cause and who was proceeding through the formal grievance procedure in an effort to resolve a number of matters related to the termination, including the financial settlement. This case made me acutely aware of the tremendous emotional toll that a process of this kind can exact. In another case, a probationary staff member had been dismissed on one day's notice without any clear warning that his performance was unsatisfactory or that his continued employment was in jeopardy. Upon my recommendation, he was reinstated with an extension of the probation period, which he successfully completed. The other termination cases involved the re-assignment of a staff member whose position had been eliminated for fiscal reasons, a staff member on a sessional appointment who had been laid off at the end of the academic year, and the situation of a former staff member who was concerned about the type of reference being given to potential employers by the University.

A staff member questioned the manner in which a charitable organization was soliciting funds from University staff members. The specific issue raised was the fact that a follow-up letter suggested that a record was being kept of those who contributed and those who did not, and that this might be a matter of concern

to some staff members. Not surprisingly, my investigation confirmed that the distribution of the follow-up letter was routine fund raising practice, and that the official signing the letter had no knowledge whatever of who did or did not contribute. However, as a consequence of this case I recommended that some guidelines be developed for the procedure to be followed by organizations raising funds from University staff members, and this has been done.

I recommended that a procedure be established and followed when the initiation of criminal charges against an employee is contemplated

In another case, a non-academic staff member contacted the office to protest the fact that he had been charged with theft after he was discovered, during regular University hours, in a University building under demolition, in the process of removing from the wall a glass cabinet which he said he wished to use at his cottage. My investigation revealed that the individual had not secured any permission to be in the building or take the cabinet, although he explained that he had planned to do so once he had determined that it could be readily moved. He said that he was particularly concerned that the cabinet would be destroyed in the process of demolition as he had seen happen on other cases. From the point of view of the Physical Plant Department, this was one of a series of thefts from this particular building, some of which had involved valuable material and equipment, as well as part of a serious campus-wide problem. The Department had been subject to specific requests to solve the security problems in this particular area, and the evidence available suggested that the thefts were an "inside job" rather than the work of persons from outside the University. Accordingly, when Metro Police confirmed that there was sufficient evidence to justify the laying of a charge, this was done.

When the case came to trial, the complainant's lawyer succeeded in having the charge withdrawn, with the concurrence of the University, apparently on the basis of the complainant's twenty years' service with the University and alleged weaknesses in the Crown's case. The employee, who had all along maintained his innocence, then approached me with the claim that the University should compensate him for all or part of his \$250 legal costs. His supervisor and the chairman of the department in which he was employed also contacted me to vehemently protest the laying of the charge, and to protest the fact that they were not contacted before such action was taken, although the incident occurred outside the department itself.

After much consideration, I decided to reject the complainant's claim for compensation in regard to legal costs on the ground that although he may not have been guilty of theft, neither was he without fault in what had occurred. On the other hand, I was not convinced that the initiation of a criminal charge was justified in this case, particularly in light of the nature of the offence itself as well as the long employment record of the staff member involved. I was particularly concerned that the decision to involve Metro Police and thereby a criminal charge was taken without any consultation with the staff member's superiors or the Personnel Department, and appeared to be based on the principle that where the basis of a criminal charge exists one should be laid, a principle which is manifestly not followed throughout the University.

Accordingly I recommended that consideration be given to the establishment of an informal procedure to be followed when the initiation of a criminal charge against an employee is contemplated except, of course, cases where major criminal acts are involved. I have further suggested that such a procedure should include consideration of an employee's service record, the seriousness of the incident in question and some consultation with the employee's immediate supervisors and with the Personnel Department or some other centralized function so as to assure a reasonable degree of equity in the treatment of employees across the University in similar circumstances. This recommendation has not been too warmly received, but is still under discussion with the appropriate administrative officials.

Other non-academic staff cases have included matters related to the issuance of parking permits, vacation rights, various salary and position classification matters, the proposed dental plan, promotional opportunities, and the maternity leave programme, along with miscellaneous other issues. In general, I have the impression that the publication of the *Manual of Staff Policies* has been of some help in making non-academic staff aware of policies which affect them, and in regularizing and updating personnel management practices in many University departments.

Student Cases

a) General academic issues

Not surprisingly, the majority of requests for assistance from student members of the University concerned academic matters, including examination procedures, various academic regulations, transcript issues, advanced standing credit, the right to attend convocation, delays in petitions and so forth.

Students who had failed, been suspended, or been asked to withdraw often contacted the office not so much to file a complaint as to find out if anything could be done about their predicament. In most of these cases all that could be done was to insure that no blatant inequities or procedural irregularities were involved, and then inform the students of their right to petition and appeal if they felt they had been treated unjustly. However, in the case of one student who

had been under emotional stress during the year as the result of the sudden deaths of two family members and a close friend, I became convinced that administrative confusion in the handling of the case had prevented an adequate consideration of the situation, and had perhaps added to the student's distress. At my suggestion the case was reviewed and the student reinstated. I might note that the student was at one stage required to submit documentary proof of death of one of the relatives, a practice which I feel is unnecessary unless there is reason to believe that false information has been given.

b) Grade reviews

Most common amongst the academic questions raised were inquiries about the ways and means available to secure a review of a grade which a student felt was incorrect or unfair. I have been concerned about these cases, and the answer which I could provide for some time. Although like any other academic decision the assignment of a grade can theoretically be appealed through the University's formal academic appeal procedure, both at the divisional and Governing Council level, this relatively cumbersome procedure is not particularly well suited to dealing with a student's doubts about the fairness of a particular grade, and few ever take their concerns that far. Those cases involving grades that have reached the formal appeal process recently appear to have involved more procedural issues than the academic merit of a particular piece of work.

Students who seriously question grades are not dissatisfied so much with the grade as with its consequences

Pre-appeal measures available to students who disagree with a grade which has been assigned vary widely across the University, not only from faculty to faculty but from department to department and from one instructor to another. Some instructors seem prepared to discuss their evaluations with individual students at great length, while others refuse to do so once a grade has actually left their hands. Some faculties actively discourage such informal resolution of grade disputes and insist that it be handled through a formal written petition which is channelled through the faculty and departmental office. This may reflect the fact that although individual instructors may award grades, only the faculty or academic division can confirm them and make them official and must similarly approve any subsequent revisions. It may also reflect a concern about the practice sometimes called "mark grubbing" and the very real inequities which it can generate. There appears to be some merit to this concern in that some – but not all – students who seriously question grades are not dissatisfied so much with the grade itself as with its consequences.

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University Ombudsman Eric McKee

"The vast majority of the teaching staff assign grades to their student

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i.e. failure, admission to a graduate or professional programme, etc. In any event, the formal petition process for grade reviews has two disadvantages – it is highly impersonal, and in response to a possibly quite detailed submission, a student usually receives no explanation whatever for the decision which is made. To a student who is concerned that his grade is unfair or incorrect, this only adds to the impression of arbitrariness, however painstaking a review may actually have taken place.

It is my impression that the vast majority of the teaching staff assign grades to their students in a very conscientious fashion, and I have on some occasions been astonished at the incredible care which has been taken in this regard. Unfortunately, there are exceptions, and much more commonly, errors either in judgment or arithmetic are made. Mechanical or arithmetic errors are relatively simple to have corrected once these have been identified, although there was one case in 75-76 where it was necessary to have an instructor re-read an examination paper twice before even this was accomplished. However, students in faculties where they cannot see final examination papers once they have been submitted and graded appear to be at a disadvantage in this regard. Student grievances about the merit of a particular piece of work are much more difficult to resolve. Although one department has a relatively straight forward procedure whereby a student can have a grade in dispute assessed by another member of the teaching staff, there appears to be some resistance to this practice in other departments. One reason advanced for this – and I am sure there are others – is that only the course instructor, who is aware of the details of the curriculum, and particularly the academic standards involved in the performance of the class as a whole, is in a position to assess the correctness of an individual grade. For whatever reason, the involvement of a "second reader" is not common at this University as far as I am aware.

In summary, the present system appears to offer relatively little satisfaction to students in many cases, but I am not certain what remedial action is appropriate or possible. If a manageable solution exists, I expect that it would take the form of a flexible procedure at the departmental level, in which only significant grade changes are considered, and then strictly on the merit of the work involved.

One case raised in my mind serious doubts about the appropriateness of the present Code and Tribunal for the academic discipline needs of the University

c) Academic discipline

Over the past year two matters of academic discipline involving students have come to the attention of the office. The first was a request from the parent of a student accused of an academic offence at the departmental level for information about discipline procedures. However, the second was a complex case which stretched out over almost the whole year and ultimately raised in my mind serious doubts about the appropriateness of the present Code and Tribunal for the academic discipline needs of the University. For this reason, I propose to describe the case in some detail.

It began in October, 1976, when a law student from the Campus Legal Assistance Centre, acting on behalf of an undergraduate student, asked for my intervention in the case of his client who had been accused of plagiarism in connection with a ten-mark assignment. The student in question, along with several others in the class, had worked together on the assignment although the instructor in the course insisted that it should have been clear to the students that such collaboration was not permitted. As provided for in the Rules of Procedure, the instructor confronted each of the students involved and all but the complainant admitted the offence and accepted a grade of zero on the assignment. The complainant readily admitted collaborating with another student but denied that he was aware that this was not permitted. Moreover, the imposition of a grade of zero on the assignment in question for this particular student had special consequences – this resulted in an overall course grade of 55, and, combined with a marginal academic record, a three-year suspension from the Faculty.

Under the terms of the Rules of Procedure, a student who does not wish to accept the resolution of his case imposed at the departmental level has two alternatives. If he does not admit the offence no penalty may be imposed, but the department has the option of laying a charge before the Tribunal. Alternately, if the student admits the offence but feels the penalty imposed is not fair, he may ask a Hearing Officer of the Tribunal to review the penalty alone under Section 16 of the Rules of Procedure. Under this section, the Hearing Officer may, after conducting whatever inquiry he deems appropriate, either confirm

the penalty or direct that the work in question be "re-assessed by another member of the teaching staff of the department".

After some three months deliberation, and with the advice of Campus Legal Assistance Centre counsel, the student chose the latter alternative, and appealed the evaluation of his assignment to a Hearing Officer, who concluded that the offence was not one in which "the most severe penalty" should be imposed and directed that the work be re-assessed as provided by the rules. However the member of the teaching staff who re-assessed the assignment confirmed the original penalty on the grounds that the members of the department made a consistent practice of imposing zero grades on plagiarized assignments, and no departure from this principle would be considered.

At this point, the student and his counsel approached my office, arguing that this result was unfair and the procedure involved defective in that the process of appeal to a Hearing Officer of the Tribunal gave the appearance of some possibility of redress, whereas in fact a department could ignore the Hearing Officer's decision if it wished to do so. It was also argued that the very existence of an inflexible policy regarding penalties on plagiarized assignments itself made the procedure unworkable in this particular case, and there was a suggestion that the student had been allowed to proceed, if not been lead, down the proverbial "garden path".

It is difficult to articulate any rational or equitable system for assigning grades to a plagiarized work

The student and his counsel felt that the ideal solution would be one which would allow the student sufficient marks on the assignment to avoid suspension, but agreed that an acceptable but unpalatable alternative was for the student to, in effect, withdraw from his appeal to the Hearing Officer and face prosecution before the Tribunal.

After considerable investigation, I concluded that there was some merit to at least part of the student's claim, although with one minor exception the department had followed the procedure set out in the Rules quite precisely and had, as far as I could determine, acted in good faith throughout. However, there appeared to be at least two major difficulties with the procedure itself. First, any benefit to the student depended upon the assumption that a plagiarized work could somehow be awarded a grade other than zero, an assumption rejected by many members of the teaching staff, and for good reason – it is difficult to articulate any rational or equitable system for assigning grades to a plagiarized work. The second difficulty was with the nature of a Hearing Officer's "direction to reconsider", and what would constitute compliance with such a direction. Interpreted literally, a department could do as it wished notwithstanding the Hearing Officer's conclusions.

Consequently, I recommended to the division concerned that this student be allowed to withdraw from his

appeal of the penalty to the Hearing Officer and the guilty plea which had been involved, and face prosecution before the Tribunal. There were other less extraordinary solutions which I considered, but none of these were acceptable to the division concerned. In fact, the division was reluctant to accept even this recommendation, and referred the matter to the Provost for his advice in December, 1976, and he in turn indicated his opinion that the recommendation should be implemented, but not until mid-March, 1977. At this point I expected that my involvement in the case had ended. I took some satisfaction from the fact that, as a result of this case, consideration was being given to the elimination of the rather weak appeal procedure involved in Section 16 when the rules were amended.

In early May, a year after the offence had occurred, the student was formally charged, and according to the Rules, the trial should have commenced "not less than thirty days or more than sixty days" after this date, unless the Hearing Officer decided that an adjournment was warranted. During this period and prior to the commencement of the trial, both parties had an opportunity to state their views regarding jury selection, and both did so promptly. However, the Hearing Officer on this case, a member of the legal profession who serves in this capacity on a voluntary basis, failed to make a decision on this rather simple matter until mid-September, some four months after the charge had been laid. This delay took place notwithstanding protests from myself, the prosecuting division, the student's counsel, and the student himself, who was understandably outraged since he wished to have the matter settled before classes commenced for the 77/78 session.

The consequences of the failure to commence the trial within the prescribed time period were not at all clear, since the Rules were silent on this point. A definite interpretation could only be provided by the Tribunal in a specific ruling, although I am at a loss to understand the purpose of such a time limit if one can readily proceed even if it has expired. When I raised the possibility that the charge might automatically expire, the prosecuting division asked whether it might then relay the charge and proceed against the student once again. Mercifully for all concerned, the student and his counsel decided not to contest the propriety of commencing the trial after the prescribed time limit had expired and the trial finally took place in mid-October, not less than eighteen months after the offence occurred. The student was convicted, and the penalty imposed involved a warning, and a grade of zero on the assignment.

The point of this rather simplified but still overly long and detailed account is not to suggest that the delays and complexities in this case are typical of those handled under the Code and before the Tribunal. As far as I know, most cases proceed more smoothly and expeditiously than this, and in any event some difficulty should be expected with a relatively new procedure. Moreover, many of the delays and the complications originated outside the Tribunal itself. Neither am I aware of any evidence to suggest that the verdicts reached or penalties imposed in the cases of students tried before the Tribunal are

the
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Telephone (416) 922-3557

Open evenings
during the fall
until 9:00 p.m.



in a very conscientious fashion. Unfortunately there are exceptions."

anything but fair to the student involved. In fact, the only criticism I have heard is that the penalties are too lenient, and the process is so cumbersome as to discourage prosecution.

It is my understanding that amendments to the Code and the Rules of Procedure are now being prepared which it is hoped will remedy some of the difficulties with procedures and the range of penalties which have been identified over the past two years. I trust that these will tend in the direction of simplification, and that they will be brought forward fairly soon.

However, I am very concerned that, notwithstanding whatever amendments are made, the potential for another case such as I have described will remain, because it originates in the nature of the discipline system itself and not in minor defects in the rules or procedures. Specifically, the present Tribunal with its elaborate structure and procedures modelled on the civil courts and criminal procedure provides a fertile ground for delays and complex procedural problems. Apart from the Code itself, the documents involved are far more difficult to interpret than virtually any other University procedure, and the meaning of some sections, as noted above, remains to be determined. The large scale involvement of members of the legal profession from outside the University complicates the scheduling of trials and increases the likelihood of major delays. While the utter separateness of the Tribunal from other University functions may insulate it from interference, it also frustrates efforts to expedite consideration of a case or resolve difficulties which may have arisen.

In my view, the process is simply not commensurate with the issues it is meant to decide, and both the interests of justice and the purposes of the University would be better served by a simpler, more straightforward procedure modelled on the academic appeal system now operative in the University. At such time as the basic academic discipline system is subject to review – and I note that none is scheduled in the Enactment – I hope that the experience of the student whose case I have described and my observations will be taken into account.

d) Service charges on student fees
As was the case last year, a substantial number of the requests for assistance from students concerned matters related to fees. Five of these concerned an issue not raised last year, namely, the service charge assessed by the University on any fees not paid by October 15. Prior to 1976-77, any student who did not pay the full fee at the time of registration but paid in two instalments automatically paid an additional \$12 service charge.

However, because of the introduction of the fee-by-course system in the Faculty of Arts and Science, it was necessary to devise another means of assessing service charges. The system which was introduced involved the assessment of a service charge of 1½ percent per month on unpaid fees commencing October 15. This was not only better suited to the fee-by-course system, but also provided a financial incentive to students to pay their fees as early as possible and a financial benefit to those who did so. By the same token, while some students paid less in terms of service charges than they had in former years, others paid more. The new service charge of 1½ percent per month had been calculated to produce the total income from fees service charges for the University of roughly the same amount as in former years, and in fact, in 1976-77 the University collected in total slightly less than it had in 1975-76.

Although the new system was more equitable than the former one, it generated a number of complaints from students. One questioned the basic principle of applying what appeared to be an interest charge to payment for a service which was to be delivered over a period of eight months. After discussions with officials of the Business Affairs Office, I informed this student that I was satisfied that the system employed by the University was fair in that the practise of allowing students to pay their fees in more than one instalment involved substantial administrative costs for the University, and it seemed right that those taking advantage of this arrangement should bear the cost of it rather than having it distributed throughout the whole fee-paying student body.

The University should have some provision for waiving or reducing service charges to students when the reason for non-payment of fees is utterly beyond the student's control

A much more difficult problem was presented by the four students who contacted the office to complain about the fact that they had been assessed a service charge on unpaid fees, even though the reason for the delay in payment was the fact that funding they expected to receive through the Ontario Student Awards Programme had not been received in time to meet the October 15 deadline. These students had been allowed to register in September without paying their fees once it had been ascertained that an application for OSAP funding had been submitted and was being processed by the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. It should be noted that in calculating each student's OSAP entitlement, \$12 had been added to the University's basic fee to cover the amount of the former second instalment service charge, so that an individual student actually had to pay only the difference between the total service charge and the \$12.

My basic feeling was then, and is now, that if at all possible the University should have some provision for waiving or reducing the service charge to students when the reason for nonpayment of fees is utterly beyond the student's control, particularly if the student is dependent upon OSAP funding and the ministry is responsible for the delay. This view was not invariably shared by officials of the Business Affairs Office and the Fees Department with whom I discussed the problem, who took the view that the primary responsibility for the payment of fees rested with the individual student rather than with some other funding agency, including the ministry. However, quite apart from the principle involved, a much more serious objection raised was the administrative difficulty involved in any remission of service charges on other than an across-the-board basis. Specifically, although there were indeed inordinate delays in processing OSAP applications in 1976-77, a fact which the ministry acknowledged, in many cases individual students were responsible, either wholly or in part, for late receipt of OSAP funding. Some filed applications much later than any sensible person, aware of the uncertainties of government administration, would have done so, or filed incomplete or incorrect applications which then had to be returned to the University and the student for resubmission and reprocessing. Moreover, once approved OSAP applications were returned to the University, some students delayed in picking these up or in contacting their bank to arrange loans with further resultant delays in the payment of fees. Therefore, the identification of those students who incurred fees service charges as a result of OSAP delays which were beyond their individual control would have required a virtual case-by-case analysis of hundreds of student files, a very costly and time-consuming process indeed, not to mention the difficulties involved in resolving cases where both the student and the Ministry shared responsibility for the delay.

The alternative solution to the service charge problem, across the board reduction or elimination of the service charges to students dependent upon OSAP funding, would have precluded most of the administrative complications but posed other problems. It would have provided an undeserved benefit to those whose OSAP funding was late largely through their own fault. Also in question was the fairness of such arrangement to students not on OSAP, either self-supporting or funded by some other agency, whose fees were paid late for some reason beyond the student's individual control, and to students who at some inconvenience to themselves had paid their fees on schedule in order to avoid service charges. Moreover, as the year proceeded more and more students had not only incurred service charges but had also paid them, and any across-the-board remission raised the question of refunds.

In summary, although it was acknowledged that there might be some injustice involved in individual cases, it was argued that the system overall provided a sort of "rough justice" and that, in any event, the cost and complications involved in any other arrangement were all out of proportion to the inequities they were designed to correct. It was also

pointed out that, as it had in other years, the University provided short-term interest-free loans to students to assist them with their living expenses while awaiting OSAP funding. I very reluctantly accepted this argument.

My reluctance turned to chagrin when I learned late this summer that in November 1976, the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, aware that many students were late in receiving OSAP funding to which they were entitled, took action "to encourage each institution to exercise its own initiative in insuring that students did not experience avoidable hardship". Specific reference was made to the "deferral of fees and the provision of emergency loans", and it was acknowledged that this would involve "some expense and some inconvenience". Accordingly, the ministry made to each postsecondary institution in the Province an advance payment of regular formula income which would otherwise not have been received by the institution until March, 1977. In the case of the University of Toronto, this payment amounted to \$1,501,000, which in terms of interest income represented a "windfall" of approximately \$45,000.

I have been informed by the Business Affairs Office that at the time extensive consideration was given to the possibility of altering service charges as a consequence of the difficulties at the ministry and the receipt of this special payment. However, it was ultimately decided to let all service charges stand. The major reasons I was given for this decision were the administrative cost of waiving service charges on a selective basis and the inequities which would be generated by an across-the-board reversal, compared with the relatively minor financial inequity imposed on any individual student, a concern about setting a precedent, and the existence of the interest-free loan system.

Continued on Page 6

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These reasons notwithstanding, it is my firm belief that as a matter of principle the University, having received this sum of money, should have taken some action to reverse or reduce service charges to students. The rate of the service charge was, and is, quite substantial—1½ percent per month calculated as simple annual interest amounts to almost 20% per annum. Protests about the service charges from individual students continued all year, with many more being received in the Fees Department than in my office. It was clear that there were indeed inordinate delays at the ministry in processing some applications, and that some were not the fault of the students involved. There appears to be no way of ascertaining exactly how many students were affected, or determining the net cost to each individual, although the latter may have averaged in the \$5 to \$15 range, with some paying considerably more.

The University did indeed defer fees and make emergency loans as the Ministry suggested, although both of these measures were routine and not a response to OSAP delays. In any event, it is in the University's interest to defer the fees of a student who is likely to be able to pay soon thereafter. The University's short term loan plan is a generous one, but does not cover fees, and the amount involved in 1976-77 was modest by comparison with the Ministry advance.

I must concede that the choice between "inequities" faced by the University in deciding whether or not to reverse charges and if so, on what basis, was a difficult one. Nonetheless, I believe that a choice should have been made which would have provided some benefit to as many students as possible who had been disadvantaged by OSAP delays at the ministry. The fact of the matter is that no student received any benefit at all that he would not have received even without the special ministry payment to the University. I believe that this was wrong, although it seems difficult, if not impossible, to redress the situation now.

e) Other non-academic matters

Two students who wished to be candidates in last spring's Governing Council elections sought a review of the Chief Election Officer's decision to invalidate their nominations. In both cases I concluded that the procedures had been properly applied.

The coach of an intra-mural soccer team protested the disqualification of the team because it included two female students

The coach of an intramural soccer team protested the disqualification of the team because it included two female students. My investigation of this complaint revealed the complexity of what might initially have appeared to be a simple case of discrimination. This issue had arisen last year and the Department of Athletics and Recreation had adopted an interim policy of not allowing male and female students to participate on an "open competition" basis in rough contact sports and field hockey. This policy was based on indications from available data that physiological differences made injury to female participants more likely when competing equally with males, although there was little or no

statistical data available to confirm whether or not the additional injuries actually materialized when males and females actually played together on an open competition basis. There was an apprehension that the University might be liable if a female participant was injured in such circumstances, even if the participant had signed a release. Finally, there was great concern about the program implications of open competition in some areas. In addition, the interim policy called for further study of the problem so as to permit the development of a permanent policy.

After investigation I concluded that there was sufficient uncertainty about many of the issues involved to justify the adoption of the cautious interim policy. However, I was disturbed to learn that little action appeared to have been taken on the research project. As a result, when the issue arose again this year, little additional information was available, although it was ultimately decided that the two female students should be allowed to compete in this particular case. I recommended to the department that prompt action be taken on the research project so that a well-informed decision on this important and sensitive issue could be made as soon as possible.

Miscellaneous Cases

Nineteen of the forty-five cases in this category involved queries of various kinds from applicants for admission.

Three involved requests for information and advice from student organizations engaged in disputes with other student organizations. A fourth group sought intervention in discussions with the Internal Affairs Office regarding recognition as a campus group and the right to use University facilities for their activities. My inquiries satisfied me that the matter was being handled in a fair manner, and I understand that it was ultimately resolved.

Two employees at federated colleges questioned the practice of the Personnel Department in not giving them the same consideration for internal promotions as persons employed by the University of Toronto itself. After consultation with the Personnel Department I concluded that its present approach, namely, that applicants for University positions from federated colleges be considered after internal applicants but before other external applicants, seemed fair, particularly in light of the difficulties which might ensue in terms of the rights of employees at other related institutions if equal consideration were given.

A former student at the University, who had withdrawn several years ago following the discovery of a major instance of plagiarism, sought my assistance in being reinstated in the program. The department in question had refused to reinstate the complainant. After consultation with the secretary of the Academic Appeal Committee in the appropriate division to determine whether the committee might consider such a case, I advised the complainant to submit an appeal.

Two of the miscellaneous cases involved requests for assistance from students at the Royal Conservatory of Music, and one from the parent of an applicant for admission at the University of Toronto Schools. As the areas seemed to be at best only peripherally a part of my jurisdiction, I endeavoured to be helpful without becoming too involved.

Conclusion

In addition to my regular duties during the past year, I enjoyed the opportunity to address the University of Toronto Italian Club, the Christian Science Organization of the University of Toronto and the Librarians Association of the University of Toronto. I met with the Faculty-Student Liaison Committee of York University and the Ontario Student Affairs Committee, participated in a seminar on the subject of ombudsmen in universities sponsored by the Student Union of the University of Calgary, addressed the Ryerson Staff Association, and acted as a resource person at

this year's Human Rights and Civil Liberties Institute here at the University of Toronto. Also, I met with the ombudsmen from Carleton and Concordia Universities, and attended as an observer the Canadian Conference of Legislative Ombudsmen at the invitation of the Ombudsman for Ontario.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to all members of the University who have come in contact with the office during the past year for their co-operation.

Eric A. McKee
University Ombudsman

Funds for researchers

The Centre for International Studies has limited funds to assist students to meet research costs incurred in the preparation of their doctoral dissertations. Awards are made for projects falling within the centre's terms of reference in both the international relations and area studies aspects of the program. Preference will be given to projects dealing with international relations and to those relating to Canada's external policies.

As an interdisciplinary body, the centre is especially interested in projects which have an interdisciplinary component. Awards are intended to facilitate research in the modern period, generally

interpreted to mean the twentieth century; historical topics in international relations falling outside this period will, however, be eligible for consideration.

These awards are grants to assist in meeting the additional costs involved in research away from Toronto. They are not intended as substitutes for fellowship assistance. Students registered at OISE, which has its own research and fellowship funds, are ineligible to apply.

For further information and application forms, contact the CIS, room 208, Trinity College, telephone 978-3350. Deadline for applications is January 15.

Learning about learning is research interest of this psychologist

Scientists are taking a closer look at how the brain processes incoming information. Professor Leyla de Toledo of the Department of Psychology has just returned from a two year study leave at Rush University Medical School, Chicago, where she examined the processes that take place during learning.

"We were studying changes in the firing pattern of single cells or groups of cells in animals during various learning situations," she explains.

In her research project, minute electrodes were placed in the cortex of animals who were then shown two visual stimuli — one accompanied by a skin shock, the other not.

The study showed that the single brain cell could "learn" to modify

its responses selectively, not only to the stimulus that was paired with shock, but also to the stimulus that was not, explains the psychologist. "This is similar to the results found in behavioural studies which indicate that we can easily learn about stimuli which signal the absence of an aversive event," she says.

Prof. de Toledo is continuing her research at U of T in the hope that an understanding of the single brain cell will provide new clues as to how learning takes place.

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Forestry seeks new dean

The President has appointed a search committee to recommend a dean of the Faculty of Forestry and Landscape Architecture for a term beginning July 1, 1978. The membership of the committee is:

Vice-Provost R.W. Missen, chairman; Prof. J.W. Andresen, Prof. J.J. Balatinecz, V.J. Casaleto and Prof. R.J. Fessenden, Faculty of Forestry and Landscape Architecture; Prof. E.H. Fife, Department of Landscape Architecture; K.D. Greaves, group vice-president, Forestry and Woods Products, Reed

Ltd.; Prof. T.C. Hutchinson, Department of Botany; Associate Dean D.V. Love, Peter L. Marshall and David C. Nash, Faculty of Forestry and Landscape Architecture; Associate Dean William Thompson, School of Graduate Studies; Prof. B.L. van Ginkel, School of Architecture; Fergal Nolan, secretary of the committee.

The committee will welcome suggestions of names to be considered. These may be submitted, preferably in writing, to the chairman or to any member of the committee.

Co-directors named for ethnic studies

Co-directors for the new Ethnic and Immigration Studies program have been named — they are Professor Robert Harney of the Department of History, and Professor Raymond Breton of the Department of Sociology.

Initiated by a grant to the Update campaign from the Richard Ivey Foundation, the new program will become operative January 1, under the guidance of the two directors. Their main objectives will be to create "a community of scholars interested in ethnic and immigration studies on

campus, and to raise the status, standards and visibility of immigration studies at the University and in the community". Harney and Breton would also like to encourage new research, especially by younger scholars whose roots are in the ethnic cultural communities.

THE CHANCELLORS



Lord Sydenham

Feb. Sept. 1841

Of the twenty-five Chancellors, six died in office, but the death of Lord Sydenham after only seven months at the University was probably the most tragic.

With the union of the Canadas in February of 1841, the governorship of Upper Canada was abolished and the Governor-General became the only vice-regal presence in the province. When Sir George Arthur's term ended in February of that year Lord Sydenham as Governor-General became the fifth Chancellor of the University.

Through his efforts he achieved the union of the Canadas, introduced municipal institutions in Upper Canada and saw the birth of responsible government. In 1840, he was created Baron Sydenham of Toronto.

However, his life was cut short when his horse stumbled on a rise near Kingston, Ontario. Never a healthy man, his bones would not heal after the fall, making recovery impossible. He died at Kingston on Sept. 19, 1841 at the age of 42.

Sydenham had never been a university man, and during his term as Chancellor showed little interest in the University's development.

Alan Bakes
Art Department
Faculty of Medicine

Forum

History of University appreciated

I am glad you have been publishing articles on the history of the University of Toronto. Now I know more about the origins of the campus at which I am working. I hope you will continue printing this type of article so that the complete history of U of T is made known

— particularly to the younger members on the University staff.

Peter Klavora, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
School of Physical and Health Education

Praises sung for Chorus

Thanks to their incandescent leader the Hart House Chorus gave us a splendid concert on Saturday, Dec. 3. They sang old music and new music with every quality from the delicacy of a Swiss watch to the force of a steam-hammer. What is more, they started and stopped together; I fancy Prof. Narcisse-Mair has them hypnotised.

The ladies' voices are better than the men's, but, in choral work, "the whole is greater than the sum of the parts", and the balance was admirable. I think the enunciation might be improved. In *Ching a Ring Chow* we missed the plaintive words of those poor things who hope to find in heaven the comforts they never knew on earth.

The University of Toronto (with some skilled help from Queen's) must be proud of this choir and its achievements. I am!

Charles Peaker
Faculty of Music
University Organist

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It is also proposed that the Academic Tribunal have the power to determine an appropriate period of suspension for students found guilty of academic offences. At present, the tribunal may order suspension for a maximum of two years — the next penalty is expulsion.

In other business, the committee agreed that, commencing with the 1978-79 academic year, the names of all persons — students or teaching staff — found guilty of academic offences be included in a report to the Academic Affairs Committee. The provost assured members that no name would come forward until appeal procedures, if any, were concluded.

The committee voted to send back to the School of Continuing Studies its proposal to establish the title "Fellow of the School of Continuing Studies", with instructions to reconsider nomenclature; and accepted the Faculty of Food Science's request that the academic administration of students completing

degrees after June 30, 1978, be assigned to Woodsworth College, as the faculty will cease operation at that time.

The next meeting of the committee will take place Jan. 5.

Craft show

The annual Craft Show at Hart House will open on Monday, Jan. 30, in the Art Gallery.

The Crafts Club is now looking for projects for the show. Entry forms, which should be completed and returned as soon as possible, are available from the Program Office at Hart House. Prizes for first and second in the show will again be awarded in both beginner and advanced categories.

Everyone at the University is invited to submit projects. For more information telephone 978-5361.

CAUT objects to surveillance

As a result of recent newspaper articles on RCMP surveillance at the universities of Ottawa and Toronto, the Canadian Association of University Teachers will be approaching the federal government for a statement regarding the role of the RCMP and armed forces security divisions on university campuses.

In 1964 CAUT reached an understanding with the Pearson government whereby the right of the RCMP to conduct criminal investigations on or off campus of any individual accused or suspected of a specific crime was acknowledged. The government, for its part, indicated that it would ensure security forces would not undertake general surveillance or electronic eavesdropping at universities.

The RCMP should pursue specific complaints of illegal activity on university campuses in the same manner as the police would pursue any other criminal charge, CAUT states in a recent newsletter. However, "general, continuous or permanent surveillance of

faculty and students on university campuses, the use of electronic or other mechanical listening devices and the use of undercover informers on campus", is not acceptable.

CAUT will be asking the federal government to ensure that security forces conduct themselves according to the understanding reached with the Pearson government in 1964, and will be making a submission to the MacDonald Commission concerning the activities of the RCMP. In addition, it will be asking university officials to reveal the extent of their co-operation with the RCMP in allowing surveillance and electronic eavesdropping, and to state whether such activity ceased in 1974 when it was made illegal by federal legislation. University faculty associations will also be asked to aid in investigations.

Arbor Room will be open Monday, Dec. 12, to Friday, Dec. 16, and on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 22 and 23, from 8 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Tuck Shop will give regular service until Friday, Dec. 23, and will be closed from Saturday, Dec. 24 to Monday, Jan. 2.

Cheeks will open Friday, Jan. 13.

nations previously submitted are on file and will be reconsidered.

Nomination forms may be obtained from Prof. P.P. Biringer, G249 Galbraith Building. Deadline for receipt of nominations is February 15.

Orders should be placed with Dawna Winges, Department of Information Services, 45 Willcocks Street, telephone 978-2106. Payment can be made either by cash or by debit memo. If you wish to pay by debit memo, the appropriation number to be charged will be needed.

Hart House food services Christmas hours

Food services at Hart House will be curtailed over the Christmas holidays. Regular service will resume for all but Cheeks on Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Great Hall regular dinner service will end Thursday, Dec. 15, and luncheon on Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Gallery Club regular dinner service will end Thursday, Dec. 15, and luncheon on Friday, Dec. 16.

Hall of Distinction for outstanding engineers

A Hall of Distinction to honour outstanding Engineering alumni is planned for the Galbraith Building. The Hall of Distinction Committee is seeking nominations of School graduates who have given exceptional service to engineering during their careers. Nomina-

Information Services has conference folders

Conference folders made of cardboard in U of T blue with the crest and the words "University of Toronto" printed in white on the front cover, are available from the Department of Information Services at a cost of three for \$1. The folders are approximately 9 by 12 inches in size.

Sesqui Events

Monday, December 12

Christmas Stumpers.

ROM's Discovery Room gives visitors a chance to examine artifacts that usually are locked in glass cases. During December the room features objects that have been associated with Christmas throughout history and around the world.

Tuesday 13

The Eastern Margin of the Appalachians in the Atlantic Region with Particular Reference to Newfoundland, seminar.

Prof. M.J. Kennedy, Brock University. 202 Mining Building. 4 p.m.

Cutting Mayhem on the Highways and Byways, seminar in 1977-78 series,

Canadian Transportation in the 70's.

Fred Young, M.P.P., chairman of Ontario Select Committee on Highway Safety. 7th floor lounge, Faculty of Library Science, 140 St. George St. 4 p.m. (U of T-York Joint Program in Transportation)

A Festival of Song and Light.

Special programs begin at noon at the ROM. Events will be held in the theatre, Armour Court and Canadiana Galleries. Renaissance Singers, madrigal group from Kitchener, will give concert in Armour Court at 7 p.m. Audience will be invited to join in singing carols.

The Christmas Star

Annual show at McLaughlin Planetarium. Recreation of the night sky over Bethlehem on the eve of Christ's birth; examination of some theories advanced to explain the star that guided the three Magi to Bethlehem. Planetarium to Jan. 2. Show times (see note):

To Friday, Dec. 23, Tuesday to Friday at 3 and 7:30 p.m.; Saturday at 11 a.m., 1:30, 3 and 7:30 p.m.; Sunday at 1:30, 3 and 7:30 p.m.

Saturday 24 and 31 at 11 a.m., 1:30 and 3 p.m.

Tuesday 27 to Friday 30 at 1:30, 3 and 7:30 p.m.

Monday, Jan. 2 at 1:30 and 3 p.m. Planetarium closed Dec. 25 and 26 and Jan 1. Admission \$1.50; children, students, senior citizens and ROM members 75 cents.

Please note: Children under the age of six are not admitted, those under 14 must be accompanied by an adult. For *The Christmas Star* there are special children's showings on Saturdays at 11 a.m. when there is no minimum age limit.

Laserium II, laser concert.

Music for this program is American from rag time to Copeland's *Fanfare for a Common Man*. McLaughlin Planetarium to March. Show times: Tuesday and Thursday at 8:45 and 10 p.m.; Saturday at 4:15, 8:45 and 10 p.m. except Dec. 24 and 31 at 4:15 p.m. only; Monday, Jan. 2 at 4:15 p.m. Tickets \$3.25 on sale half hour before show time. Planetarium closed Dec. 25 and 26 and Jan. 1.

Wednesday 14

Media Centre, screening of four latest productions.

Hokushu Dance, film, 20 minutes; *The Art of Sewage Treatment*, videotape, 21 minutes; *Forestry as a Career*, slide-tape presentation, 13 minutes; *The A.B.C.'s of Canadian Family Life: D for Divorce*, slide-tape presentation, 12 minutes. Room 107, Media Centre, 121 St. George St. 12:30 p.m.

The Virtues of Alcohol, after-dinner speech.

John Rodgers, Molson's Breweries Ltd., guest speaker after dinner sponsored by Hart House Graduate Committee. Sherry at 6 p.m., Senior Common Room; dinner at 6:30 p.m., South Dining Room. Dinner tickets \$9 from Program Office. For students only, lecture and coffee at approximately 7:30 p.m., tickets 75 cents.

Thursday 15

Electrons, Muons and Heavy Leptons, colloquium.

Prof. Martin L. Perl, Stanford University. 102 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4:10 p.m. (Physics and SGS)

Writers' Workshop.

Carol Bolt, writer-in-residence.

Workshop is held every Thursday in Hart House, see hall porter for room. 7:30 p.m.

Friday 16

Management's Perspective, third of seven lectures in Lunch & Learn Club Series II, *Industrial Relations in Canada: The Current State and Outlook*.

R. Peter Riggan, Noranda Mines Ltd. Innis College Town Hall. 12:15 p.m. Registration fee \$15 for four series of lectures. Information 978-2400.

Mechanism of Thermal Decomposition of Organic Platinum Compounds, colloquium.

Prof. G.M. Whitesides, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 4 p.m.

The origin of the genetic code, luncheon seminar.

Dr. Jeffrey Wong, Department of Biochemistry. 417 Best Institute. 12:30 p.m. (BBDMR)

Community Christmas Choir, concert.

The choir, under the leadership of Jane Musson, will sing a few not too familiar carols and will assist the audience in many of the well-known ones. The C.C.C. was founded in 1970 and has sung annually at Christmas time since then. Memorial Lobby, Medical Sciences Building. 3 p.m.

Sunday 18

Fungi, History and Crime, last of fall series of special Sesquicentennial lectures at Science Centre. *The Moulds We Live With*, new colour film, will be shown.

Prof. John Morgan Jones, Department of Botany. Main auditorium, Ontario Science Centre. 3 p.m.

Wednesday 21

For the Time Being, W.H. Auden, Christmas oratorio, adapted by William Glenesk, Christmas program in Conservatory series of noon hour recitals. Narrators: William Glenesk, Eric Friesen and Jean Gardner; *Messiah* arias by Kenneth Webster; carols by Ernest Hills, lute, and Barbara Hodges, organ.

Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 12:15 p.m. Information 978-3771.

Saturday 31

Old Year's Night.

New Year's Eve celebrations at Hart House. Harvey Silver and Trump Davidson Orchestra will play for dancing in the Great Hall and Bess the Pearly Queen will entertain in Cafe East in the East Common Room. Buffet will feature the Sesqui Salmon, as a final Sesquicentennial treat, and champagne, courtesy SAC, served in the firelit Great Hall. Tickets \$30 per couple from hall porter.

Next week's *Bulletin*, Dec. 19, will be the last issue before the holidays.

The first issue of the *Bulletin* in the New Year will appear Monday, Jan. 9. Deadline for events in this issue will be noon, Tuesday, Jan. 3. For subsequent issues, the deadline will be mid-day Monday, one week before publication.